

III.—*The Story of the North American Fisheries.*

By Thomas Connolly, Esq.

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WITHOUT doubt, and beyond comparison, the fisheries of British North America are the most extensive and the most profitable in the world. The mighty lakes and noble rivers abound with almost every description of freshwater fish; and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence those fishes which are of the greatest importance and commercial value to man, literally swarm, not only affording nutritious and wholesome food, but leading to profitable employment. Those fisheries may be prosecuted in the open waters of the Gulf, as within every bay, harbour, creek, cove, and inlet in connection with it. Whether on the bleak or sterile coast of Labrador, or on the western shores of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, or along the eastern coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or within the Bay of Chaleur, or around Prince Edward's Island, Anticostia, or the Magdalen Islands, the fisherman may pursue his labours with nearly equal chances of success, and the full prospect of securing an ample reward for his toil.

The Dominion fisheries in 1886 gave employment to 55,731 fishermen, to 1,113 vessels and tugs, and to 28,137 boats. The yield in value of these fisheries amounted to \$18,679,288—(see *Tables A and B*)—an increase of over seven and-a-half million of dollars in ten years. As the French and Americans fish in these waters, as well as the Canadians, the supply of fish must be inexhaustible. The French exercise an almost exclusive right of fishing on the west coast of Newfoundland, while American vessels annually enter the gulf of St. Lawrence and, scattering over the whole of its wide extent, with little heed to the limits to which they are restricted by treaty, they pursue their business, and take away full and valuable fares.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coasts of the maritime provinces, have been the resort of fishermen for the last three hundred years, and, although vast quantities of fish have been caught, those waters are as prolific as ever.

The Arctic current which washes the coasts of Newfoundland and the Dominion, maintains the temperature of those waters suitable for the most valuable commercial fishes to live in, and supplies them with abundant food from the icy regions of the North.

As a matter of commerce, the inland fisheries are not of so much importance, although about \$1,435,998 worth of fish was taken in the lakes and rivers of Ontario, which still, as of old, supplied the wants of many a white and Indian fisher, and provides excellent sport for the disciples of Izaak Walton.

The most valuable fisheries of the Gulf are those for herring, cod, and mackerel. The herring appears about the end of April, and the fishing continues until the middle of June, when they retire to deep water, having deposited their spawn. Spring herrings are very thin and poor, because they are taken in the very act of spawning, in set-nets, or with large seines, which often require from fifteen to

thirty men to manage, who take from two hundred to one thousand barrels at one single haul. When salted, these herrings diminish in size, and become insipid; consequently, what are required for local consumption are used fresh, and the rest applied to the land as manure; but another herring appears on the coast about the 20th of August, and remains for a month, which is very fat, excellent for food, and profitable for exportation. The mackerel, which is found in vast shoals along the whole shores of the Gulf, from the 1st of July to the end of September, is taken in seines and large drift-nets that hang down in the water. At night, when the fish, rushing against them in the dark, pass their heads and gills through the meshes, they are held there until the nets are drawn up. The mackerel is one of the chief objects of pursuit with American vessels, who fish with a line—a mode that is called trawling. If no fish is in sight, when the fisher reaches some favourite resort, he furls all sail, except the mainsail, and brings his craft to the wind, when, to attract the fish, he throws bait overboard, usually small mackerel or salt herring, cut up very small with a machine. If he succeeds in attracting them to the surface of the water, they are easily caught in large quantities, when they are dressed and thrown into casks of water to rid them of the blood, after which they are salted and put into barrels.

All over the Gulf of St. Lawrence the cod fishing commences about the beginning of June, and continues until end of November, and is chiefly prosecuted in boats built by the fishermen, with fore and aft sails and a jib. They are furnished with a small oven for cooking, a compass, oars, anchors, and hook-lines from thirty to forty fathoms long, which are baited with caplin, herring, or mackerel. The crew are usually two men and a boy, who go from one mile to fifteen miles in the morning, and when far out they seldom return until the next evening, and then run alongside a jetty, upon which the fish are thrown. The heads are then cut off and the entrails taken out, the liver only being preserved to make oil. They are then split and the backbone taken out, when the fish are washed and rubbed with salt, in which they remain for six or eight days, when they are again washed and put to dry upon the beach for about three weeks, being frequently turned, to prevent them from being sunburned. When properly cured they are built into small cones about three feet high, with the tails outwards, and covered with birch-bark, where they are left to season, before being packed for exportation.

For the deep-sea fisheries large schooners of from seventy to eighty-three tons are employed, which generally carry six or eight boats, and a crew of fifteen to twenty-five men. When the vessel anchors in some snug harbour, two men put out in each boat to fish, and, if the take is good, they bring two boat loads a day, which are carried ashore, and cured for the market; but the crews of the United States vessels often salt the fish on board, and dry them when they go home, and by that means make two or three trips during the season. A quintal—112lbs. of dried fish, or 252lbs. of green fish—washed and drained is considered a good day's fishing, and

a schooner's cargo will average from 450 to 600 barrels. The French vessels on the coast of Newfoundland, which are from 150 to 300 tons burden, fish with long sea-lines, to which short lines with hooks and bait are attached. They are left down all night, and when lifted in the morning, will often contain 400 to 500 large fish; haddock and hake are also taken, and cured in the same manner, but being of inferior quality they only sell at half the price of cod.

The salmon of the Gulf, which are noted for their fine flavour, are caught in large stake-nets, placed at the mouths of rivers, which enter into the bays and harbours. They are split and salted in large tubs, and afterwards packed in tierces of 200lbs. each. A good deal is put up fresh in tins, and many fish are dried and smoked; but where carriage is convenient a great deal is packed in snow or ice, and sent to the Canadian or United States markets. Years ago this fine fish was very abundant in all the rivers leading into the Gulf, but modes of fishing which destroyed the young while taking the old fish, and the obstructions of weirs and mill-dams, without any provisions for the fish to pass up them to their spawning grounds, have diminished their numbers. However, there are now fish-ways in the rivers, and close seasons for several kinds of fish (*see Table C*), while the Department of Marine and Fisheries have twelve hatcheries in operation, from which about one hundred million of young fish are annually distributed to replenish the wasted waters of the lakes and rivers. The salmon fisheries of British Columbia are the most celebrated in the Dominion, perhaps in the world; the take in 1886 is estimated at 9,200,460lbs., besides nearly as much taken by the Indians for consumption. The take of salmon in all the provinces of the Dominion amounted to 12,031,281lbs., valued at \$1,370,856, 50 cents. The United States take most of the fresh salmon, and Great Britain the largest proportion of the fish preserved in tins; but the pickled salmon goes mostly to the United States.

Various other kinds of fish besides those enumerated are also taken in the Gulf. Shell-fish, such as oysters, crabs, and lobsters, were to be found a few years ago in unlimited quantities everywhere upon the coast—carts were driven down to the beach at low water, and readily filled with lobsters left in the pools by the recession of the tide. The people of the fishing villages took them with small hoop-nets, and sold them for about 50 cents. per hundred, and at that price a fisherman earned £1 in the twenty-four hours. The shell-fish was then chiefly used to manure the land, and but very few were canned. However, during the last ten or twelve years lobster-fishing received enormous development. Now the trade is carried on in more than 600 factories, which, in 1886, sent to the different markets of the world 8,662 tons, in the shell and alive, valued at \$281,734, and of preserved lobsters in cans 16,434,421lbs., valued at \$2,356,659.

The produce of the oyster-fisheries is estimated at 62,905 barrels, and valued at \$189,915.

The mighty animals of the deep, which are only caught for the value of their skins and the oil extracted from their bodies, are also abundant in those British North American waters—the seals,

which go on the ice to bring forth their young, are floated down to the Gulf when it breaks up; then large herds are found together on the floating ice, which are called sea-meadows; the hunters, often surprising them while sleeping, despatch the young with bludgeons, but the old ones, which frequently turn and make resistance, they are obliged to shoot. At Labrador they are caught with strong nets, across such channels as they are in the habit of passing; but at Newfoundland, Anticosta, the Magdalen Islands, and other parts of the Gulf, steamboats and large schooners of about 80 tons, manned by some thirty men, are employed to hunt for them, which pursuit, notwithstanding its dangerous nature, is eagerly entered into by the hardy hunters. Large quantities of oil are made from the flesh of these animals, and the skins are sold, the smaller ones for 50 cents. each, and the larger ones for 80 cents.

Porpoises are not so plentiful now in the St. Lawrence as they have been; still many are caught in fisheries set for the purpose, into which they run while in pursuit of the smaller fish in-shore; oil is extracted from the flesh, and a very useful leather is made from the skin.

Thus in every part of these North American waters there are mines of wealth, more prolific and more valuable than in all the gold-fields of Australia and California, and resources of food that are well nigh inexhaustible. For the protection of those invaluable fisheries the government employ a large number of efficient officers, and enact stringent regulations, from time to time (*see Table C*); while to promote and encourage the fishing trade in 1886, the Fishery Department expended \$161,597 in bounties as follows:—Vessels from 10 to 80 tons engaged in the catch of sea-fish for three months, are entitled to a bounty of \$2 per ton, half to the owner, and half to the crew. For boats measuring 14 feet keel, and up to 18 feet, the owner receives \$1 bounty; from 18 feet keel to 25 feet, \$1, 50 cents.; and for 25 feet keel boats, and upwards, \$2; and every fisherman regularly employed for three months, and having caught not less than 2,500 lbs. of sea-fish, is entitled to a bounty of \$3.

The most important fishing stations are connected by telegraph, and bulletins are posted every day anticipating the temperature and changes of the weather, and stating the localities in which bait are found, the movements of shoals of fishes, the quantity taken of each kind, and the market price of fish in the great centres of population.

England and the United States have also extensive and productive fisheries. According to the figures given by the Duke of Edinburgh, the fisheries of Great Britain employ 113,640 men, whose labour annually produce 615,000 tons of fish, valued at \$35,000,000, or \$308 for every fisherman. In the fisheries of the United States the statistics for 1882 show that 132,000 men were employed, and the labour of those men produced fish valued at \$44,500,000, or \$337 for each man. But as before stated, 55,731 men employed in the Canadian fisheries produced fish valued at \$18,679,288, or more than \$351 per man, which is \$43 worth more than the English fisherman, and \$14 more than the United States fisherman produced.

Along the shores of the St. Lawrence, around Gaspe and the Bay of Chaleur, the inhabitants are chiefly French, and as the land is

good in many places, they combine fishing with farming, and make a very good living. From the Bay of Chaleurs to Miramichi, around Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and to Halifax and St. John's, the people, mainly descended from English, Scotch, and Irish, are engaged in ship-building, trade and fishing, and farming, and mining in Nova Scotia, where they have coal and iron in abundance. The inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, and of Anticosti, are Acadian French, but the hardy Newfoundlanders, tall and active, are mainly of western English and southern Irish origin.

Like all the fishermen of the world, except the Yankees, who make shoes and locomotives, as well as catch fish, these Canadians on the coast, although brave and adventurous, are simple-minded, honest, and easily imposed upon by traders. Many families who can equip and man a schooner, or those who work on shares, reap a good reward for their labour; but the bulk of fishermen, who only own or hire a little boat, and sell their catch to the schooners, or at the fishing stations, fare badly, especially at those stations in Newfoundland and other places, where an infamous truck-system prevails; the fishermen only get the lowest price for their cod, ling, and haddock, and the amount has to be taken out in goods upon which cent. per cent. profits are charged, and if their necessities oblige them to take any goods in advance, fifteen per cent. is added. I believe until the truck-system is made illegal, the poor fishermen cannot expect to reap a just and adequate reward for their perilous and useful labours.

These splendid fisheries, together with the greater part of the territories adjoining to them, originally belonged to the crown of France; but through the fortune of war, and by the capitulation of 1760, they became part of the British Empire. Still many districts bear the names of the navigators, soldiers, statesmen, and missionaries, who discovered and settled them for the French kings. When those fisheries became the property of Great Britain, all the subjects in her North American Colonies had conceded to them the liberty to fish in those waters side by side with the inhabitants who lived upon the coasts; and as a great deal of New England was barren and unproductive, numbers of her people flocked every season to those fisheries, to supplement by their labours the limited produce of their soil. It was an employment for which their adventurous spirit and quick genius peculiarly fitted them, and one from which for many years they reaped a rich harvest; but when they rebelled against the rule of England, she very naturally refused to allow them to share in those fisheries which are the rightful heritage of those people who remained loyal to her. But the rebellion became a war, which ended with those Colonists becoming a nation, to commence the world on their own account. However, as they found it easier to live independent of their old mother England than without those fisheries, they made up their mind that they would have a share in them by hook or by crook, and they adopted the means which children before their time and since have found so effectual to get gifts from kind, indulgent parents—first, they try to bully them, and when it fails, they try to coax. Accordingly, the Yankees stated that as they helped England to take them from the French king, it was their right to share in their products, and they guessed they

should; to which England replied that "While you were in the empire you shared its advantages, but as you have cut yourself off from it, by your own act, your right to participate in its resources no longer exists, and I reckon you shall not." But Jonathan, with becoming meekness, said: "You know there is more fish than the scattered population on those shores can take, or than they will ever require, so you may as well let us take some, or we steal them, for you have no time to watch them while Europe is convulsed," an argument more potent than the first, for England, by the 3rd article in the treaty of 1783, in lieu of the free navigation of the Mississippi, allowed them to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the coast, and creeks, and bays, wherever British fishermen used, and to cure their fish at ports along the coasts as long as those places remained unsettled. But the war of 1812 put an end to that arrangement, and as the treaty of peace made at its conclusion contained no reference to the fisheries, both countries had to fall back upon the law of nations, which allows them to fish within three miles of each other's coasts; but American fishermen could see no profit in the law of nations, therefore, as before the war, they commenced to fish in-shore; but England at this time not having much fighting business on hand, determined she would enforce the rights of her colonial subjects, seized, in the month of June, 1817, twenty of their vessels off the coast of Nova Scotia, and brought them into Halifax harbour, where from the want of legal machinery to punish them, they were suffered to escape. But the act caused both nations to settle the question, and define each other's rights, by a treaty made in London, the 28th July, 1818, which not having been annulled, is what governs their relations at the present time.

By that treaty it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of England, the liberty to take fish on the southern coast of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and on the western and northern, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, and on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast; and they shall also have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, and of the coast of Labrador; but as soon as the same shall be settled, agreement to cure fish must be made with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the soil; and the inhabitants of the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed by them to dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of England's American dominions not included within the above mentioned limits, provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted into such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, for purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever; but they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking,

drying, or securing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

Here is a specified limit laid down for the subjects of the United States to fish, in what Britain, with her maritime supremacy might lay claim to as her waters, notwithstanding the law of nations, and here is a complete renunciation of all previous claims by a nation which won the majority of the frigate actions during the war of 1812, so that nothing could be a fairer bargain between two great powers. But it was much easier for American commissioners sitting in London to make a treaty in the name of the American people, than for the fishermen living on the hungry soil of the North-eastern States of New England to abide by its terms; and therefore I do not wonder that, from time to time, its provisions were violated by men who had very little fish to catch on their coasts, but who have daring and enterprise enough even to hunt the whale in every one of its ocean haunts; and, as before the treaty, seizures were yearly made by the British cruisers, no doubt very much to the annoyance of the American fishermen. The exact definition of the terms of the treaty also led to a misunderstanding between the two governments; for while the American contended that the three mile's limit ran with the sinuosities of the coasts, in bays, and creeks, the British government, sustained by the practice of all maritime nations, and even by the Americans with regard to their own coast, maintained the line three miles outside headland to headland. The trade relations between the British North American Colonies and the United States were also in a very unsatisfactory condition. They were subject to many galling restrictions that very much retarded its development, and impeded the intercourse of two peoples lying side by side, who were in the main descended from the same stock.

At length, tired of this almost hostile attitude towards each other, both countries agreed to a reciprocity treaty of trade and commerce for ten years, commencing in 1854, with one year's notice when either party desired to discontinue it. Under its conditions the principal Canadian products were admitted into the markets of the United States on the same terms as their own products, while Americans were accorded the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the liberty to fish anywhere in the British North American waters, except in the rivers and inland lakes. The wisdom of this treaty soon became manifest. The fishery question no longer troubled either government, and the fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, no longer under the necessity of watching the British cruisers to take a cargo of cod or mackerel inshore, went home with their schooners laden to the water's edge, and the value of fish taken in British waters, which was about \$280,000 worth per annum, rose to \$1,265,700 worth in 1856, while competition with them stimulated the men of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to increase the value of fish taken in those two provinces, from \$2,110,750 worth in 1850, to \$2,950,235 worth in 1860. The beneficial effect of the treaty also became apparent in the greater intercourse of the peoples, and the impetus which it imparted to the trade between both countries. The imports and exports, which amounted to about \$10,000,000 annually

before the treaty, rose to over \$25,000,000 in 1864. But I suppose the course of commercial friendship, like that of true love, is not destined to run always smooth.

The necessity of Canada to increase her revenue, caused her to lay a slight duty on American and English manufactured goods, which they asserted favoured the English manufacturer, and broke the spirit of the treaty, if not the letter; and the deplorable rebellion in the United States, which, in addition to all the other evils it entailed upon that great and prosperous people, left a legacy of debt which required an increased taxation to liquidate, and as high protective duties formed a portion of the scheme to increase their revenue, in justice to the producers of the United States, Congress were under the necessity of abrogating, in March, 1866, a treaty from which both countries derived so much benefit. No doubt the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty was a heavy blow, and a great discouragement to the rising trade of Canada, and some wise men there and in the United States predicted for it nothing short of utter ruin; but the impetus which eleven years of free intercourse between the people had imparted to it could not easily be arrested, nor the avenues opened up for trade and commerce during that period be permanently closed. At first there was much inconvenience, for Canada having almost exclusively devoted herself to agriculture and the production of lumber, relied on the markets of the United States and of England for her manufactured goods; and although the free-trade markets of the latter were still open to her, she could not help feeling her humiliating and dependent position, and as a consequence resolved to become more self-reliant and self-sustaining, and commenced to manufacture for herself. The boots and shoes, woollen goods, hardware, agricultural implements, and various other articles of every day use, which were formerly produced in the factories of New England and New York, now give employment to thousands of Canadian workmen, who are yearly building towns and cities, and establishing home markets; while the products of her forests, and of her rich and fertile soil, are more than ever in demand on the other side of the line; and the trade relations between Canada and the United States amounted to more than eighty-one million dollars in 1886.

With the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty the liberty enjoyed by the Americans to navigate the canals, without leave, and to fish in the waters of the Dominion, were withdrawn, except to the extent guaranteed by the treaty of 1818. But the Imperial and Canadian governments, recognising the embarrassment of their cousins, were very unwilling to appear ungenerous, and in hopes that some fresh commercial arrangements would be made, they allowed them to fish by taking out a licence at a merely nominal cost of 50 cents. per ton. At the same time delegates were sent to Washington to effect a new treaty, if possible, but their mission proved a failure. Yet the hope of bringing about some satisfactory trade arrangements was not given up, and accordingly the licence system, with some slight alterations, and an increase of the tonnage, was continued up to 1869, which, as a protection to the fisheries, was worse than useless,

and as a source of revenue, if ever it was intended for such, it proved an utter failure, for while in 1866 there were 354 licences taken out, there were only 25 in 1869.

At length the Dominion Government became convinced that another treaty was impossible as long as the United States maintained a high and exclusive tariff, for the cordon of protection will not admit of an opening with safety to the system; and and as experience had by this time taught them that they were very well off, and going on without a treaty, in justice to their people, with the consent of the Imperial Government, they resolved to protect those waters, the products of which three miles to sea were as much their property as that of the land along the coast; and for that purpose seven armed vessels cruised around the coast during the fishing season of 1870, to prevent American vessels from fishing or buying bait inshore, which almost broke up their voyages, for there is very little bait in American waters for deep-sea fishing. But as the fisherman, like the hunter, can hardly resist the temptation to enter upon a preserve, when it promises sport or profit, many from the United States ran the risk of capture, to make good hauls of fish; but all could not run the gauntlet safely, so those that failed had their vessels confiscated, which appeared very hard to men who had enjoyed the liberty to fish in those waters for such a length of time; and therefore, on the representation of General Butler, one of their members, President Grant, in his message to Congress, complained that the Canadian authorities were unneighbourly and unfriendly, because they protected the property of their people just as he and his cabinet protected the property of their people.

However, negotiations between Great Britain and the United States resulted in the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which met at Washington, and signed a treaty on the 8th of May, 1871, the fishery clauses of which came formally into operation upon the 1st of July, 1873. By this treaty, which was to remain in force for a period of ten years from the date of its coming into operation, the United States fishermen acquired the right to fish on the coast of the Dominion, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and British subjects the right to fish on the eastern sea-coast and shores of the United States, north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude; and fish and fish-oil were admitted into each country respectively, free of duty, with a clause appointing a commission to sit at Halifax, and determine what compensation, if any, should also be paid by the United States. The commission met in 1877, and the sum of five and a-half million of dollars was awarded to Canada.

Whilst the Washington Treaty continued in force, there were no disputes arising from those fisheries. Still, the New England fishermen complained that the markets of the United States were flooded with the Canadian fish, which entered duty free; and Congress having taken the matter up, the United States minister at London notified her Majesty's Government, on the 22nd of July, 1883, that the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington would terminate on the 1st of May, 1885. There was no course left the

Canadian Government but to adopt means for the protection of its rights, as secured by the Convention of 1818. Accordingly, a protection fleet was organised, which seized or detained a number of United States' vessels, for violation of the treaty rights or infractions of customs' regulations. Thus, from the beginning, this fishery question has been one of anxiety and trouble to Canada and the United States, and if the Joint High Commission now sitting at Washington succeed in settling it by extended trade intercourse or otherwise, they will benefit both countries, and promote friendship and goodwill between the people of Canada and their powerful neighbours across the line.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or licences.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close time is provided in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department of Marine and Fisheries on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under the authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.—THE NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND VALUE OF VESSELS AND BOATS, VALUE OF FISHING MATERIAL, ETC., AND THE NUMBER OF FISHERMEN IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Provinces.	Number of Fishermen.	Vessels and Tugs.			Boats.		Gill Nets and Seines.		Value of Trap, and Pound Nets, Weirs, Brush and Reel Fisheries.	Value of Lobster Factories, Traps, etc. re Lobster Industry.	Approximate value of Fisheries, and other fixtures, not itemized.	Total Value.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.				
Nova Scotia, ...	27,485	643	29,119	\$ 1,315,166	13,030	\$ 294,738	1,528,548	\$ 563,288	\$ 197,245	\$ 253,466	\$ 312,522	\$ 2,936,425
New Brunswick,	9,359	173	2,902	84,460	5,179	193,937	374,599	239,541	138,713	280,553	393,871	1,331,075
Prince E. Island,	3,496	56	2,249	65,800	1,018	31,415	49,097	18,165	1,000	270,000	107,850	494,230
Quebec, ...	8,819	152	8,279	315,780	6,424	168,122	226,274	157,560	59,663	92,285	—	793,410
Ontario, ...	2,797	42	585	73,205	1,232	102,253	916,623	140,733	65,025	—	5,494	386,710
British Columbia,	3,775	47	1,471	126,000	1,254	60,080	193,010	143,865	—	—	542,500	872,445
Total, ...	55,731	1,113	44,605	1,980,411	28,137	850,545	3,288,061	1,263,152	461,646	896,304	1,362,237	6,814,295

TABLE B.—YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
Cod, ...	cwt.	\$ 4,549,571	Halibut, ...	lbs.	\$ 96,912
Boneless Cod, ...	lbs.	69,790	Sturgeon, ...	"	118,819
Herring, pickled, ...	brls.	374,784	Maskinonge, ...	"	2,273,133
Do. smoked, ...	boxes,	282,326	Bass, ...	"	55,647
Do. frozen, ...	no.	1,129,305	Pickarel, ...	"	56,507
Do. fresh, ...	lbs.	21,023,300	Pike, ...	"	159,684
Lobsters preserved in cans, ...	tons.	5,767,554	Wiminish, ...	"	1,438,664
Do. in shell, alive, &c. ...	brls.	16,434,421	Bar and Whitefish, ...	doz.	59,394
Salmon, pickled, ...	brls.	8,682	Tom Cod or Frostfish, ...	lbs.	3,876
Do. fresh, ...	no.	6,511	Flounders, ...	"	2,150
Do. do. in ice, ...	no.	—	Squid, ...	brls.	43,555
Do. preserved in cans, ...	lbs.	2,917,712	Oolachans, pickled, ...	"	2,995
Do. smoked, ...	"	7,762,321	Do. fresh, ...	lbs.	19,832
Mackerel preserved in cans, ...	"	49,048	Do. smoked, ...	"	800
Do. fresh, ...	"	772,592	Clams, ...	lbs.	2,640
Do. pickled, ...	"	93,500	Fur Seal Skins, ...	"	380
Haddock, ...	brls.	147,962	Hair, ...	no.	7,950
Hake, ...	cwt.	213,474	Sea-Otter Skins, ...	"	389,370
Follock, ...	"	42,841	Porpoise Skins, ...	"	30,476
Trout, ...	"	79,045	Fish Oils, ...	"	1,500
Do. pickled, ...	lbs.	5,052,413	Cod Liver Oil, ...	gals.	668
Whitefish, pickled, ...	brls.	2,430	Coarse and Mixed, ...	"	505,771
Do. fresh, ...	lbs.	4,903	Fish used as bait, ...	brls.	1,800
Smelt, ...	"	5,918,623	Do. manure, ...	"	104,208
Sardines, ...	hhds.	7,209,888	Gnano, ...	tons,	198,937
Oysters, ...	brls.	73,627	Crabs and Prawns, B. C. ...	"	70,688
Hake Sounds, ...	brls.	62,905	Fish sold in B. C. markets ...	lbs.	21,045
Cod Tongues and Sounds, ...	brls.	107,043	Do. Halibut ...	"	2,500
Aliewives, ...	"	1,856	Do. for home consumption, ...	"	8,600
Shad, ...	brls.	33,887			125,000
Do. pickled, ...	brls.	509,710			39,500
Eels, do. ...	brls.	8,520			303,564
Do. ...	brls.	7,360			
		1,635,296	Total value,	—	\$18,679,288
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TABLE C.—THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.—TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS, 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N. W. T.
Salmon Net Fishing, ..	—	1st Aug. to 1st May.	15th Aug. to 1st Mar.	15th Aug. to 1st Mar.	—	—
Do. Angling, ...	—	1st Sept. to 1st May.	15th Sept. to 1st Feb.	15th Sept. to 1st Feb.	—	—
Do. do. Ristigou-	—	—	—	—	—	—
che River, ...	—	15th Aug. to 1st May.	—	15th Aug. to 1st May.	—	—
Speckled Trout, ...	15th Sept. to 1st May.	1st Oct. to 1st Jan.	—	—	1st Oct. to 1st Dec.	1st Oct. to 1st Jan.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge,	—	15th Oct. to 1st Dec.	—	—	—	—
and Wiminish, ...	—	15th April to 15th	—	—	—	15th April to 15th
Pickarel Dore, ...	15th April to 15th	May.	—	—	—	May.
Bass and Maskinoge, ...	15th April to 15th	15th April to 15th	—	—	—	—
	June.	June.				
White Fish and Salmon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trout, ...	1st Nov. to 30th Nov.	—	—	—	—	—
White Fish, ...	—	10th Nov. to 1st	—	—	—	5th Oct. to 10th
		Dec.				Nov.
Sea Bass, ...	—	—	—	1st Mar. to 1st Oct.	—	—
Smelts, ...	—	—	15th April to 15th	15th April to 15th	—	—
			May.	May.		
Lobsters, ..	—	20th Aug. to 20th	1st Aug. to 1st Apr.	1st Aug. to 1st Apr.	—	—
		April.	W. coast.	S. coast.		
			20th Aug. to 20th	20th Aug. to 20th		
			April,	April,		
			N. coast.	N. coast.		
Sturgeon, ...	—	—	—	31st Aug. to May 1st.	—	1st May to 15th June.
Oysters, ...	—	1st June to 15th	1st June to 15th	1st June to 15th	1st June to 15th	—
		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	

NOTE.—Fishing Laws only partially extended to British Columbia. Drifting for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Saturday noon till 6 p.m. Sunday.